the proscription of fictitious paper blockades; engagements which we may reasonably hope will not prove impracticable, will, if successfully inculcated, redound proportionally to our honor, and drain the fountain of many a future sanguinary war. The late President of the United States, in his Message to Congress, of the 2d of December, 1823, while announcing the negotiation then pending with Russia, relating to the North West coast of this continent, observed, that the occasion of the discussions to which that incident had given rise, had been taken for asserting as a principle, in which the rights and interests of the United States were involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they had assumed and maintained, were thenceforward not to be considered as subjects for future colonization, by any European Power. The principle had first been assumed in that negotiation with Russia. It rested upon a course of reasoning equally simple and conclusive. With the exception of the existing European colonies, which it was in nowise intended to disturb, the two continents consisted of several sovereign and independent nations, whose territory covered their whole surface. By this, their independent condition, the United States enjoyed the right of commercial intercourse with every part of their possessions. To attempt the establishment of a colony in those possessions would be to usurp, to the exclusion of others, a commercial intercourse, which was the common possession of all. It could not be done without encroaching upon existing rights of the United States. The Government of Russia has never disputed these positions, nor manifested the slightest dissatisfaction at their having been taken.—Most of the new American Republics have declared their entire assent to them; and they now propose, among the subjects of consultation at Panama, to take into consideration the means of making effectual the assertion of that principle, as well as the means of resisting interference from abroad, with the domestic concerns of the American Governments.

In alluding to these means, it would obviously be premature, at this time, to anticipate that which is offered merely as matter for consultation; or to pronounce upon those measures which have been, or may be suggested. The purpose of this Government is, to concur in none which would import hostility to Europe, or justly excite resentment in any of her States. Should it be deemed advisable to contract any conventional engagement on this topic, our views would extend no further than to a mutual pledge of the parties to the compact, to maintain the principle in application to its own territory, and to permit no colonial lodgments or establishment of European jurisdiction upon its own soil; and, with respect to the obtrusive interference from abroad, if its future character may be inferred from that which has been, and perhaps still is exercised in more than one of the new States, a joint declaration of its character and exposure of it to the world, may be probably all that the occasion would require. Whether the United States should or should not be parties to such a declaration, may justly form a part of the deliberation. That there is an evil to be remedied, needs little insight into the secret history of late years to know, and that this remedy may be best concerted at the Panama meeting, deserves at least the experiment of consideration. A concert of measures, having reference to the more effectual abolition of the African slave trade, and the consideration of the light in which the political condition of the Island of Hayti is to be regarded, are also among the subjects mentioned by the Minister of the Republic of Colombia, as believed to be suitable for deliberation at the Congress. The failure of the negotiations with that Republic, undertaken during the late Administration, for the suppression of that trade, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, indicates the expediency of listening with respectful attention to propositions which may contribute to the accomplishment of the great end which was the purpose of that resolution, while the result of those negotiations will serve as admonition to abstain from pledging this Government to any arrangement which might be expected to fail of obtaining the advice and consent of the Senate, by a constitutional majority to its ratification.

Whether the political condition of the Island of Hayti shall be brought at all into discussion at the meeting, may be a question for preliminary advisement. There are in the political constitution of Government of that People, circumstances which have hitherto forbidden the acknowledgment of them by the Government of the United States, as sovereign and independent. Additional reasons for withholding that acknowledgment have recently been seen in their acceptance of a nominal sovereignty by the *grant* of a foreign prince; under conditions equivalent to the concession by them, of exclusive commercial advantages to one nation, adapted altogether to the state of colonial vassalage, and retaining little of independence but the name. Our Plenipotentiaries will be instructed to present these views to the Assembly at Panama; and should they not be concurred in, to decline acceding to any arrangement which may be proposed upon different principles.

The condition of the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico is of deeper import and more immediate bearing upon the present interests and future prospects of our union. The correspondence herewith transmitted will show how earnestly it has engaged the attention of this Government. The invasion of both those Islands by the United forces of Mexico and Colombia, is avowedly among the objects to be matured by the belligerent States at Panama. The convulsions to which, from the peculiar composition of their population, they would be liable, in the event of such an invasion, and the danger therefrom resulting of their falling ultimately into the hands of some European Power, other than Spain, will not admit of our looking at the consequences to which the Congress at Panama may lead, with indifference. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon this topic, or to say more than that all our efforts in reference to this interest, will be to preserve the existing state of things, the tranquillity of the Islands, and the peace and security of their inhabitants.

And, lastly, the Congress of Panama is believed to present a fair occasion for urging upon all the new nations of the South, the just and liberal principles of religious liberty. Not by any interference whatever in their internal concerns, but by claiming for our citizens, whose occupations or interests may call them to occasional residence in their territories, the inestimable privilege of worshipping their Creator according to the dictates of their own consciences. This privilege, sanctioned by the customary law of nations, and secured by many stipulations in numerous national compacts; secured even to our own citizens in the treaties with Colombia and with the Federation of Central America, is yet to be obtained in the other South American States and Mexico. Existing prejudices are still struggling against it, which may, perhaps, be more successfully combatted at this general meeting than at the separate seats of Government of each Republic.

I can scarcely deem it otherwise than superfluous, to observe, that the Assembly will be in its nature diplomatic, and not legislative. That nothing can be transacted there obligatory upon any one of the States to be represented at the meeting, unless with the express concurrence of its own Representatives, nor even then, but subject to the ratification of its constitutional authorities at home. The faith of the United States to foreign Powers cannot otherwise be pledged. I shall, indeed, in the first instance, consider the Assembly as merely *consultative*; and although the Plenipotentiaries of the United States will be empowered to receive and refer to the consideration of their Government, any proposition from the other parties to the meeting, they will be authorized to conclude nothing, unless subject to the definitive sanction of this Government, in all its constitutional forms. It has, therefore, seemed to me unnecessary to insist, that every object to be discussed at the meeting, should be specified with the precision of a judicial sentence, or enumerated with the exactness of a mathematical demonstration. The purpose of the meeting itself is to deliberate upon the great and common *interests* of several new and neighbouring nations. If the measure is new and without precedent, so is the situation of the parties to it. That the purposes of the meeting are somewhat indefinite, far from being an objection to it, is among the cogent reasons for its adoption. It is not the establishment of principles of intercourse with one, but with seven or eight nations at once. That, before they have had the means of exchanging ideas, and communicating with one another in common upon these topics, they should have definitively settled and arranged them in concert, is to require that the effect should precede the cause. It is to expect as a preliminary to the meeting, all that for the accomplishment of which the meeting itself is designed.

Among the inquiries which were thought entitled to some hesitation before the determination was taken to accept the invitation, was, that, whether the measure might not have a tendency to change the policy hitherto invariably pursued by the United States, of avoiding all entangling alliances, and all unnecessary foreign connexions.

Mindful of the advice given by the Father of our Country, in his Farewell Address, that the great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign Nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connexion as possible; and faithfully adhering to the spirit of that admonition, I cannot overlook the reflection, that the counsel of Washington, in that instance, like all the counsels of wisdom, was founded upon the circumstances, in which our country and the world around us were situated, at the time, when it was given. That the reasons assigned by him for his advice were, that Europe had a set of primary interests, which to us had none, or a very remote relation. That hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which were essentially foreign to our concerns. That our DETACHED and DISTANT situation invited and enabled us to pursue a different course. That by our union and rapid growth, with an efficient government, the period was not far distant, when we might defy material injury from external annoyance; when we might take such an attitude as would cause our neutrality to be respected; and with reference to belligerent nations, might choose peace or war, as our interests, guided by justice, should counsel.

Compare our situation and the circumstances of that time, with those of the present day: and what, from the very words of Washington, then, would be his counsels to his countrymen now? Europe has still her set of primary interests, with which we have little, or a remote relation. Our distant and detached situation with reference to Europe remains the same. But, we were then the only Independent Nation of this hemisphere; and we were surrounded by European Colonies, with the greater part of which we had no more intercourse, than with the inhabitants of another planet. Those Colonies have now been transformed into eight Independent Nations, extending to our very borders. Seven of them Republics, like ourselves; with whom we have an immensely growing commercial, and MUST have, and have already, important political connexions: With reference to whom our situation is neither distant nor detached. Whose political principles and systems of government, congenial with our own, must and will have an action and counteraction upon us and ours, to which we cannot be indifferent if we would.

The rapidity of our growth, and the consequent increase of our strength, has more than realized the anticipations of this admirable political legacy. Thirty years have nearly elapsed since it was written, and in the interval, our population, our wealth, our territorial extension, our power, physical and moral, has nearly trebled. Reasoning upon this state of things from the sound and judicious principles of Washington, & must we not say, that the period which he predicted as then not far off has arrived? That AMERICA has a set of primary interests, which have none or a remote relation to Europe. That the interference of Europe, therefore, in those concerns, should be spontaneously withheld by her upon the same principles, that we have never interfered with hers; and that, if she should interfere, as she may, by measures which may have a great and dangerous recoil upon ourselves, we might be called in defence of our own altars and firesides, to take an attitude which would cause our neutrality to be respected, and choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

The acceptance of this invitation, therefore, far from conflicting with the counsel of the policy of Washington, is directly deducible from and conformable to it; nor is it less conformable to the views of my immediate predecessor, as declared in his annual message to Congress, of the 2d of December, 1823, to which I have already adverted, and to an important passage of which I invite the attention of the House. "The citizens of the United States," said he, "cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellow men, on that (the European) side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the Allied Powers, is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations subsisting between the United States and those Powers, to declare, that we should consider any attempt on their part, to extend their system to any portion of this Hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But, with the governments who have declared their Independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition, for the purposes of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power, in any other light, than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. In the war between those new Governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their *recognition*, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this Government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security."

To the question which may be asked, whether this meeting, and the principles which may be adjusted and settled by it as rules of intercourse between the American Nations, may not give umbrage to the Holy League of Europe, or offence to Spain, it seemed a sufficient answer, that our attendance at Panama can give no just cause of umbrage or offence to either—and that the United States will stipulate nothing there which can give such cause. Here the right of judging for ourselves of our purposes and measures must stop. The Holy League of Europe itself was formed without inquiring of the United States whether it would or would not give umbrage to them. The fear of giving umbrage to the Holy League of Europe was urged as a motive for denying to the American nations the acknowledgement of their independence. That it would be viewed by Spain as hostility to her, was not only urged, but directly declared by herself. The Congress and Administration of that day consulted their rights and duties, and not their fears. Fully determined to give no needless displeasure to any foreign power, the United States can estimate the probability of their giving it, only by the right which any foreign State could have, to take it from their measures. Neither the representation of the United States at Panama, nor any measure to which their assent may be yielded there, will give to the Holy League, or any of its members, not to Spain, the right to take offence. For the rest, the United States must still, as heretofore, take counsel from their duties, rather than their fears.

Such are the objects in which it is expected that the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, when commissioned to attend the meeting at the Isthmus, will take part; and such are the motives and purposes, with which the invitation of the three Republics was accepted. It was, however, as the House will perceive from the correspondence, accepted only upon condition that the nomination of Commissioners for the mission should receive the advice and consent of the Senate. The concurrence of the House to the measure, by the appropriations necessary for carrying it into effect, is alike subject to its free determination, and indispensable to the fulfilment of the intention.

That the Congress at Panama will accomplish all, or even any of the transcendent benefits to the human race, which warmed the conceptions of its first proposer, it were, perhaps, indulging too dangerous a forecast of events to promise. It is, in its nature, a measure speculative and experimental. The blessing of Heaven may turn it to the account of human improvement. Accidents unforeseen, and mischances not to be anticipated, may baffle all its high purposes, and disappoint its fairest expectations. But the design is great, is benevolent, is humane. It looks to the melioration of the condition of man. It is congenial with that spirit which prompted the Declaration of our Independence; which inspired the preamble of our first treaty with France; which dictated our first treaty with Prussia, and the instructions under which it was negotiated: which filled the hearts and fired the souls of the immortal founders of our Revolution.

With this unrestricted exposition of the motives by which I have been governed, in this transaction, as well as of the objects to be discussed, and of the ends, if possible, to be attained by our representation at the proposed Congress, I submit the propriety of an appropriation, to the candid consideration, and enlightened patriotism of the Legislature.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

THE GREEKS.

The two following articles are all we find later than our former advices, respecting the Greeks.

LEGHORN, Jan. 5.

The last letters received here from Santa Maura assure us that an engagement had taken place between the Greek fleet and that of the Captain Pachâ, off Patras. The result of the engagement was completely favorable to Admiral Miaulis. A Turkish frigate was burnt, and the steam vessel which Mahomed Pacha had equipped at Malta fell into the hands of the Greeks undamaged. This intelligence has been confirmed by different reports which have come to hand from various quarters of Greece. Ibrahim Pacha has suffered a considerable defeat in Elis; his loss is estimated at 500 men. He is at present at Patras, where he was coolly received by Yusuf Pacha. It cannot longer be doubted that the greatest misunderstanding exists between Redschid Pacha, who does not know how to palliate his defeats before Missolonghi, nor what resolution to adopt with an army which is daily deserting from him; Topal Pacha, who has been cruizing to no purpose about the Archipelago with his Egyptian fleet for these 14 months; and Ibrahim Pacha, who pretends to direct all the operations of war both by land and sea.

January 20.

A Member of the Greek Committee received a letter from Marseilles on Tuesday, from M. Piscatori, who was about to sail with the expedition bound for Greece. The Postscript of the letter is thus couched: "We have this moment received intelligence from Greece which is believed authentic—Ibrahim Pacha, having determined to march upon Corinth, was attacked on the road by Gouras, who completely defeated him, and killed 3000 of his men."

Extract of a private letter of the 23d October, from Alexandria:—"The Viceroy has just received intelligence that the Wahabites, armed with muskets and inflammable substances, have surprised the Egyptian army encamped near Mecca, to the number of 8,000 men of infantry, and 2000 cavalry—They set fire to the Egyptian huts, and killed so great a number of the troops that scarcely 1600 men escaped. After this victory, the Wahabites, being masters of the magazines, provisions and treasures of the Egyptians, made a triumphant entry into Mecca."

A letter of the 7th inst. from Vienna, says, "The Greeks again occupy the important passage of the Thermopylæ. They have also made themselves masters of the whole of Nivadia by means of the considerable reinforcements which they have received from different quarters.

Extract of a private letter of the 10th ult. from Constantinople:—"The first feelings of the Turks upon learning the death of the Emperor Alexander was satisfaction. They knew that that Monarch had determined to occupy in the spring the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia. It was on this account that certain Cabinets had engaged the Porte to make Ibrahim Pacha undertake a winter campaign, in order to put down the revolt before spring. The death of Alexander, however, has changed the face of things; but many persons are of opinion that a Russian Sovereign who would be popular with his subjects must make war upon the Turks."

The German journals contain the following article: "On Dec. 1, the day of the Emperor Alexander's death, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, there was observed at Berlin, a ball of fire as large as the full moon, which agitated itself in the sky. Its light was dull, and of a reddish hue. It did not change its place, but after a few seconds suddenly disappeared, without leaving any behind it. This phenomenon made a deep impression upon the people of the Prussian capital, who regard it as an ill omen."

The North sea has again broken in three places the isthmus which connects the northern extremity of Jutland with the rest of the Peninsula.—Three rapid currents now unite the North Sea with the Gulf called Lum Flord, which empties itself into the Categate. These currents are so strong that they cannot be crossed in boats. Four persons who made the attempt have perished. The sea has laid open the remains of many forests.

Manufactures.—By a reference to our eastern papers we perceive that the Legislature of Massachusetts has incorporated a new town in that state, by the name of LOWEL, containing about four square miles, with a population of 2,500 souls.

The town is the seat of a great number of factories, whose erection and successful operation have given the above population to a place that a few years since was almost uninhabited.—The principal factories are those of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, and Hamilton Manufacturing Company The former has a capital of $1,200,000, use annually 450,000 pounds of cotton, making 2,000,000 yards of cloth, and give employment to 967 persons—299 males, and 668 females. The latter has a capital of $600,000; some of their buildings are erected, and others are in a state of forwardness.

It is stated that the Merrimac Canal leads to the new town, and affords the most ample facilities for transportation of the raw materials, and manufactured goods. Nearly two millions of dollars vested in cotton factories, and the advantage of a canal, must of necessity give life and vigor to a place, if economy and good calculation characterize the exertions of agents. A wise and salutary provision has been made in the regulation of the new town, which is scarcely ever thought of until too late to remedy the evil, viz: all houses over ten feet in height must be built of brick or stone, and streets of proper width, are laid out at right angles. *U. S. Gaz.*

A French paper states that the famous Clara Wendel chief of a band of robbers, in Switzerland, is one of the phenomena of the age. She is twenty years old; a great beauty, of rare acquirements—has been the cause of, or an agent in twenty assassinations, 14 burglaries, and 1588 robberies.

LANCASTER, March 17.

John Weidle, who some weeks ago absconded with a package containing a considerable sum of money, entrusted to his care by John McKissick, Esq. cashier of the Columbia Bridge company, was lodged in the jail of this city last evening The circumstances attending his arrest in New York, we have already published.

His companion, Isett, has been arrested in Lebanon, Lebanon county, Pa. and five hundred and fifteen dollars of the money recovered from him.

A man has recently been convicted in the State of New York for stealing a horse from his father.

Mt. Pleasant Volunteers!

YOU will parade at the Two Taverns, in Mount Pleasant township, on Sunday the 8th of April next, at one o'clock, P. M. precisely, in complete uniform By order.

Albert Vandike, Q. S.

March 28. tp

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

MATERNAL FEELING.

OH! who is she, with moisten'd eye,
And breast that heaves full many a sigh;
Who wrings her hands, and seems to say,
Welcome sweet grief, here sorrow prey?
It is the mother childless left,
Of all her joy, her son, bereft.
O yes! no more shall gladness light
Those weeping eyes—no more shall bright
Remembrance of the past inspire
That woe-worn breast with Hope's young fire.
Nought there, but tears of sorrow shed,
For every hope with him is fled;
Nought there but grief for him that's gone,
Her only and her darling son.
Oh! who with heart of human mould,
Can view, indifferent or cold,
God's fairest work, but ne'er so fair,
So lovely, as when sorrow's tear
Has dimm'd the lustre of her eye,
And taught the mother how to sigh.
The mother—ah! no other heart,
Can feel so deeply sorrow's smart;
No other bosom e'er hath bled
Such drops of anguish—none hath shed
The tears of bitterness, that she
Pours forth, when all the misery
Of grief is waken'd in her heart,
For him she lov'd, yet fore'd to part.
There are no earthly feelings given
So strong, so much like those of Heaven,
As the pure love which holds controul
Within a mother's tender soul.

ÆMILIUS.

A Scotch parson once preached a long sermon against dram-drinking, a vice very prevalent in his parish, and from which report said he was not himself wholly exempt. "Whatever ye do, brethren," said he, "do it with moderation, and, aboon all, be moderate in dram-drinking. When you get up, indeed, ye may tak a dram, and a nither just before breakfast, and perhaps anither after; but dinna be always dram-drinking. If ye are out in the morn, ye may just brace yersell up with anither dram and perhaps take anither before luncheon, and some I fear, tak ane after, which is no so very blameable; but dinna be always dram-dramming away. Nae body can scruple for one just afore dinner, and when dessert is brought in, an' after it's ta'en away, and perhaps keep ye fra' drowsing and snozzling; but dinna be always dram-dram dramming. Afore tea and after tea, and between tea and supper, and before and after supper, is no more than right and good; but let me caution ye brethren, no to be always dram-dramming. Just when ye start for bed, and when ye wake in the night, to take a dram is no more than a Christian man may lawfully do; but brethren, let me caution you not to drink more than I've mentioned, or may be ye may pass the bounds of moderation!" *N. Y. Am.*

Scotch Economy; or the profits of the Retail Trade in Glasgow.—The merry little Glasgow bookseller, whom we (Telescope) have more than once had occasion to mention in our pages, and who in his young days, was wont, as he said, to worship the goddess of health on the top of Cathkin braes, by leaping an hour at a time over a skipping rope, gives a rather odd account to our friend Dr. Jarvie of the profits of the retail trade in his line:—"Indeed, Doctor, it's but a poor trade, the selling o' stationary: I'll just gie ye a sample o' what sort o' trade it is—what wi' loss o' time, and what with yae thing & what wi' anither. A muckle stupit sumph come into the shop, an' says, 'gie's a bawbee's worth o' paper.' 'Is it post paper ye want?' 'Aye.' Is't lang paper or short paper, gudeman, ye want?' 'Oh yes.' God bless me, man, do ye want it short or lang? 'A' no.' See, man is't this kine of paper or that ye want? 'I'll tak' this, for it's the biggest.' Weel, Doctor, ye would think ane was doon wi' the fallow, after a' that fash, and mair nor five minutes lost; but na—he's at ye yet. 'Men' that pen,' he says haudin' out an auld stump that the devil himself could scarcely men', and when ye've doon that, he follows it wi' put a wee drap ink i' that bottle.' Ye put ink i' the blockhead's bottle, a' for naething, an' says 'I'll thank ye for a wafer.' Now, Doctor, only think o' that, a' that fash-erie, an' sic a loss o' time, forbye the wafer and the ink for naething, an' a' about selling a bawbee's worth o' paper."

THE GOLD HERMIONE.

When the "*Golden*" *Hermione*, in the seven years' war, took the Spanish galleon, or galloon, as the sailors called her, the foremast men shared to the tune of 500*l* a piece—a sum which of course they concluded would never be expended in the common routine of domestic life. In order to conquer this difficulty, they devised many ingenious methods, such as filling a frying pan with watches from each fob, and frying them over the galley fire, subscribing a sum of money to gild the ship's head and carved work, and it was moreover unanimously resolved that every man on board shoul wear a gold laced ha , and every [illegible] was with all convenient speed provided with a gold laced hat, save one. This unhappy wight presented himself to his ship mates with a silver laced hat. This would not do—the ship was disgraced by such d——d stinginess: "Let's ask the first *leef tenant* not to let him come on board." The supposed culprit begged a hearing—Jack loves fair play, silence was obtained, and the delinquent thus pleaded his cause! "There wasn't a *goold* laced hat in the town, so I was forced to take this here; but I *made* the fellow take the money for a *goold-lacer* all the same." On these last words reaching the ears of his comrades, he was received on board with universal greeting and acclamations.

Anecdote of Ferdinand.—I was a youth when I saw you one morning in your pleasure grounds, give an irrefragable evidence of innate barbarity: or *what you would become in due time.*—A menial servant put into your hands a beautiful little bird, which had just been casually caught in that place. I recollect, with horror, that, far from caressing it, as was natural, you darted at it a glance of death.—Poor thing! how much less dreadful would have been its fate, in the talons of the carnivorous hawk! The suddenness of death greatly diminishes the horror of suffering.—Whilst continuing your walks on the banks of the canal, you applied with studied indifference the thumb and fore finger of your right hand to that delicate throat, whose melodious warblings had but a few moments before charmed the wood and delighted your ears; you twisted it gradually, as if to prolong its bitter agony, and to increase that cruel pleasure with which you observed the excruciating flutter of the dying victim, enough to melt a heart of stone—any but your own. Thus killed, you threw it into the canal with contempt, and then proceeded indulging in laughter and savage expressions of pleasure, at the convulsive resistance which the innocent and sweet little bird had in vain opposed to death! Need I add more? *Alvarria's letter to Ferdinand, King of Spain.*"

TOOTH-ACHE.

The following is said to be an infallible remedy for the tooth-ache:—Take some lint, which put in a quill, and place it over the tube of a tobacco pipe prior to its being smoked, after which apply that part of the lint nearest the tube to the cavity of the tooth, where let it remain some considerable time; it will immediately assuage the most violent pain, and the full efficacy of it will be best known by the test of experience.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

ANDREW POLLY, Sen.

LATE of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, viz: Sarah, intermarried with John Risinger, Samuel Polly, Esther, intermarried with Anthony Riechart, Elizabeth, intermarried with John Trostle, Barbara, intermarried with John Werner, Catharine, intermarried with Leonard Bricker, Polly, intermarried with William Bell, Andrew Polly, Daniel Polly, Jonas Polly; the son of John Polly, deceased, to wit, John Polly; and the children of Margaret, who was intermarried with John Cooghenour, to wit: Catharine Cooghenour, Mary Cooghenour, Elizabeth, intermarried with Jacob Spotswood, Eliza, intermarried with Joseph Cogley; and Ephraim; or the guardians of such of them as are minors, that an Inquest will be held at the dwelling house of said deceased, in said borough, on *Monday the 17th day of April next*, to make partition of a certain Messuage and Lot of Ground, in said borough, the property of said deceased, among the said heirs, or as many of them as the same will accommodate, if the same will admit of such partition, without prejudice to, or spoiling the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the whole, undivided, according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

T. C. Miller, Sheriff.

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, March 21. } 4t

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JACOB HEAGY, late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, are desired to call and settle the same on or before the 1st of *April next.* And those having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

David Heagy, Adm'r.

Gettysburg, March [illegible] 4t

BLANKS, of all kinds,

For Sale at this Office.

ISAAC JORDAN,

WAITER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, in the vicinity and borough of Gettysburg, that he has removed from Philadelphia and Carlisle to this borough, and will wait on any application that may be made to him in the capacity of WAITER.—He will wait on Assemblies, Balls, Dinner Parties, or any other Private Assemblage. He will be punctual in attendance—and ever grateful for the favor. Satisfactory recommendations will be furnished. He can be found at the Perfumery Shop of *David M'Cann.*

Gettysburg, March 21. 3t

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CONTENTS OF THE MARCH NUMBER.

Portrait of Thomas Jefferson.

1. Visits to the Haram, by Meerza Ahmed Tubeeb. Visit Fourth. 2. French Romances. Roman Comique de Scarron. 3. Travels in Western Africa. 4. On Dilliante Physic. 5. Memoirs of Samuel Pepys, Esq. 6. Tasso and his Sister. By Mrs. Hemans. 7. The Subaltern. 8. Recollections of Dr. Parr. 8. The Poet's Den. By Alvaric A. Watts. 10. Posthumous Letters of Charles Edwards, Esq. No. 6. 11. The Hebrew Mother. By Mrs. Hemans. 12. The Poachers;—a Tale by a Country Curate. 13. Emblems. By the Rev. Henry Stebbing. 14. The Island of Atlantis. By the Rev. G. Croly. 15. Finlayson's Mission to Siam and Cochin China. 16. Matthews' Defence of his Trip to America. 17. The Switzer's Wife. 18. Modern Comic Drama. 19. Miscellaneous Selections. 20. Literary Intelligence. 21. New British Publications.

☞ The Museum will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail, on receipt of $5 on account of the subscription.

March 21. 3t

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. *John Reed*, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—and *Daniel Sheffer*, and *Wm. M'Clean*, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Adams—having issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 24th day of April next*—

Notice is hereby Given,

to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 21st day of March, A. D. 1825.

T. C. Miller, Sheriff.

[March 21] tc

Produce of the Poorhouse Farm for 1825.

2[illegible]8	bushels	wheat
70	do	rye
2[illegible]	do.	corn
1[illegible]	do	potatoes
[illegible]	tons	hay
1	bush	clover seed
7	do	flax seed
8[illegible]	lbs	flax
[illegible]28	do	beef
41[illegible]	do	pork
275	yards	cloth & linen manufactured by paupers

POOR HOUSE ACCOUNTS.

SAMUEL HUTCHESON, Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment for the County of Adams.

DR.

1825,		Dolls.	C.
Jan. 4,	To cash on hand at last settlement,	13	77
Jan. 26,	Do. in hands of John B. M'Pherson, Treasurer	500	00
March 16,	Do. Do.	200	00
May 16,	Do. Received on Wood's note	5	00
July 4,	Do. of John B. M'Pherson,	500	00
Sept. 5,	Do. Do.	300	00
Nov. 2,	Do. Do.	300	00
Dec. 16,	Do. Balance on Woods' note	2	25
1826, Jan. 2.	Do. of John B. M'Pherson,	30	00
		$1851	02

CR.

BY CASH PAID ON ORDERS AS FOLLOWS, viz.

	Dolls.	C.
Constables' fees for serving subpœnas	7	50
Catharine Smith, Hospital nurse to Jan. 28, 1825	27	00
For Tobacco	38	90
Robert Thompson, county tax, 1823,	8	16
Justices' fees, 1825	13	80
Mathias Culp for blacksmith work	48	32½
Isaac Paxton for Coffins	6	92
Thos. M'Kellip, Boards for Do.	5	81
Geo. Fail for dry fruit	3	75
Robert Fletcher for straw	7	02
Philip Beamer for boards	7	00
Samuel Heanner for making fence, post and rail	34	62
Charles S. Ditterline for steers,	91	98
John Houck for brick	9	00
John Horner for wool	11	20
Blythe and Johnston for locust posts	40	00
Valentine Fehl for rails	50	00
William M'Clellan, Jr. seed wheat	9	90
William M'Pherson, toll for Gettysburg and Black's Tavern Turnpike Company	15	00
Robert Smith for flour and bacon	65	67
Charles Oldroyd for carding and dressing cloth	4	36
James M'Sherry and George Nace for stove	10	42
C. Benner for cows	34	00
John Galloway for sadlery, &c.	11	43
Frederick Baugher for leather	23	13
Salt and hauling	13	25
George Reichter, one plough	7	00
Moses Degroff for bret, &c.	10	84
David Ecker for mason work	5	50
Sundry persons for keeping and attending out door paupers	93	47
Constables' fees for out door paupers	19	26½
Shoe-making	16	24
Michael Newman to pay sundry persons	305	00
Rye, corn and oats	135	45
Merchandize	235	45¼
John Ehrman, carpenter work and stuff	6	95
Wm. Ferguson, chopping cord wood and making rails	32	44
Medicines	22	53¼
Robert G. Harper for publishing account,	25	00
Jacob Lefever do.	20	00
Doct David Horner, salary, 1825	52	00
Doctor's bills for attending out door paupers,	62	29¼
Michael Newman, steward, salary,	160	00
Robert Smith, clerk,	21	00
Treasurer's fees	29	00
Cash on hand,	2	44
	$1851	02

WE, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the above account of the Directors of the Poor and the Treasurer, and do REPORT, that they are correct, and that the balance of Two Dollars and Forty-four Cents is in the hands of Samuel Hutcheson, Treasurer, it being from the fourth day of January, 1825, to the third day of January, 1826, both days included.

John Kerr, }
David Wills. } *Auditors.*

☞ *Paupers in the Poor-House on the 1st January, 1826—admitted through the year, 42.*

MICHAEL NEWMAN, Steward, in account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment for the County of Adams.

DR.

1825,	Dolls.	C.
To Balance on hand at settlement, Jan. 5, 1825	27	15¼
Cash received of Samuel Hutcheson, Treasurer, on Directors orders	318	80
For 18 lb. Ham	1	80
Lard	2	60
Tallow	12	88
For hauling	26	50
Of Joseph Woods	5	00
Of Samuel Hutcheson for ploughing	2	00
For 140 chesnut rails, sold	5	60
12 turkeys do.	6	00
4 bushels flaxseed do.	3	00
Hides and skins do.	18	03
Hay do.	25	00
1 cow and calf do.	14	50
1 cow and calf do.	15	00
For articles sold out of house	4	90
	$488	75¼

CR.

1825,	Dolls.	C.
Jan. 5, By Cash paid John Mickley for 50 bushels wheat	40	62½
Prothonotary of Franklin county, fees	8	15
John Horner for half ton plaster	6	00
For shad	5	37½
Justices fees	13	80
R. Smith for sugar and coffee	11	34
Robert King for butter	8	32½
For sweeping chimneys	2	50
Caleb Smith, for splaying		75
For lime	4	60
George Smyser for cotton yarn	1	65
Moses Degroff for removing pauper	2	00
Fleming Ewing for grinding half ton plaster		87½
George Swope for 2 hay forks and butter	1	77½
Harvest hands	13	00
For Sewing	12	50
George Trostle, balance of jackscrew	1	00
For cabbage plants	1	00
David Little, one clover cradle and whip	3	37½
John Bloucher for weaving table linen	2	34
Henry Gitt for one bushel seed wheat	2	00
For one barrel flour	5	25
Henry Bender for turnips and apples	4	33
For coopering	1	75
Steward's expenses on public business	35	12
For manure	66	43
Horse hire	9	50
For hops		10
Roger Claxton for sugar and chocolate		35
George Welsh, office fees	2	91½
George Walter for 16 gallons vinegar	4	50
D. Fahnestock, 1¼ gallons whiskey		39
Valentine Fehl, 1 bush. dry apples		50
Mrs. Hamilton for one turkey		75
Philip Slentz for 2 rakes		10
W. E. Camp for oil	1	00
Peter Fahnestock for corn broom and basket		81
Half bushel potatoes		37½
One do. apples		50
Thos. M'Kellip for varnishing clock case		62½
George Arnold for brushes, &c.	3	67½
Postage		12½
Jacob Humphrey for hire to Oct. 1	60	38
Henry Bigham do. on account	3	39
Leno Orbison do. April, 1825	30	50
Leno Orbison on account for present year	7	25
Molly ——— for do. to March 16, 1825	8	50
Leno Clark, hospital nurse	9	75
Sally M'Dannell on account of hire	13	92
David Little, butcher, for beef and butchering	34	34½
Balance on hand	28	19¼
	$488	75¼

WE, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify that we have examined the items which compose the above account, and do report that they are correct, and that the balance of Twenty-eight Dollars and Nineteen Cents and one fourth is in the hands of the present Steward—it being from the 4th day of January, 1825, until the 21 day of January, 1826, both days included.

John Kerr, }
David Wills. } *Auditors.*